



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dengue epidemic in Canton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you for the information of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service that the Department is in receipt of a telegram, dated the 28th instant, from the consul of the United States at Canton, China, which reads, "Dengue fever epidemic Canton, mild type."

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COSTA RICA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Port Limon—Fruit port—Yellow fever.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 24, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 2 cases, no deaths; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. Prevailing diseases are yellow fever and malarial fever. The four deaths, noted above, 1 white male, aged 32 years, from bilious remittent fever, the other three deaths, all colored, 2 males and 1 female, were due to, respectively, remittent fever, railway injuries, and pneumonia. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week has not been good. The two cases of yellow fever, noted above, only came under my observation on the evening of July 17, too late to be included in last week's report. These cases are now convalescing. One case reported July 10 as yellow fever died in hospital here on the 22d instant, the cause of death being certified to as due to bilious remittent fever, the latter succeeding to the attack of yellow fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 17, steamship *Foxhall*; crew, 25; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Beverly*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 20, steamship *Venus*; crew, 30; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 21, steamship *Alene*; crew, 44; passengers from this port, 16; passengers in transit, 16; baggage disinfected, none. July 23, steamship *Olympia*; crew, 36; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.